Rev. 11/23/94

GORE-CHERNOMYRDIN ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
PROGRAM ANALYSIS

PART I. STRATEGIC GOALS

I. Improve Russia's capacity in environmental policy, legal, and institutional management and increase public participation in environmental decision-making.

II. Enhance ecosystem protection by improving natural resources management and conservation of biological diversity.

III. Identify and reduce health risks associated with pollution and other environmental problems.

IV. Support Russia's ability to fulfill obligations of major international environmental regimes and promote relevant U.S. technologies.

V. Support Russian capabilities in environmental research, monitoring, and data management, ensuring full and open access and responsible partnerships.

BASELINE: December 1993

META-INDICATOR

Signature of new bilateral Environmental Agreement to provide framework for cooperation on all five goals listed above. [Accomplished--June 1994.]

Goal I - Improve Russia's capacity in environmental policy, legal, and institutional management and increase public participation in environmental decision-making.

INDICATORS

a. Promulgation of new, comprehensive environmental protection statute for R.F. with provisions for public participation, cost/benefit analysis and environmental impact assessment of government activities, protection of the global commons (stratospheric ozone, biological diversity, etc.), and economic mechanisms for achieving environmental goals.

b. Adoption of national policy governing environmental liability in connection with privatization.

c. Introduction of financially sustainable fee and permitting system in oblasts where USG-supported environmental assistance projects are underway.

d. Appearance on domestic Russian market of environmental engineering/consulting firms.

e. Participation of independent non-governmental organizations in environmental/natural resource decision-making at local/oblast level.

CONSTRAINTS

a. Political competition among Duma factions may delay action on comprehensive environmental legislation. (Principal USG effort here will be working-level contacts, directly and through university/NGO entitities, to influence formulation of specicific legislative provisions/concepts. GCEC meetings in Russia will afford opportunities to engage senior parliamentary and government representatives.)

b. Persistent R.F. public sector budget deficit may impede introduction of market-based environmental incentives and encourage regional/local authorities to sanction non-sustainable exploitation of local resources. (Integrated environmental management will constitute principal focus of selected, regionally targeted assistance projects.)

c. Institutional and political weaknesses within Ministry of Environmental Protection, and Ministry's apparent reluctance to expand role of non-government sector, may pose obstacles to introduction of environmental policy reform. (GCEC forum will seek to ensure broad representation among Russian counterpart agencies. New bilateral agreement will support direct cooperation between public/private and federal/non-federal organizations on each side.)

d. Traditional isolation of scientific community from policy-making in Russia and persistent brain-drain may conduce to poorly informed decisions and weak monitoring of progress. (Policy implications will be highlighted in conduct of collaborative research; assistance projects will seek to strengthen research/ monitoring capabilities where appropriate to project goals.)

Goal II - Enhance ecosystem protection by improving natural resources management and conservation of biological diversity.

INDICATORS

a. Significant reduction in the rate of loss of species diversity in selected joint project areas.

b. Population decline halted among selected endangered species.

c. Restructuring and consolidation to reduce deterioration of capabilities of key research institutes responsible for biodiversity conservation in Russia (cf. Goal V).

d. No U.S. public or private investment in Russia seen as causing significant ecosystem damage or non-sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

CONSTRAINTS

a. Uncertainty as to the priority which Russian government attaches to ecological values. (GCC process, semi-annual high-level meetings will serve to reaffirm commitment of both sides to national and international environmental goals, and to ensure that all Russian stakeholders are represented.)

b. Unpredictable influence of regional/local authorities and private/commercial interests--MinEnv/Moscow cannot guarantee responsiveness. (U.S. side will strive for maximum direct contact with implementing organizations on Russian side, with Ministry responsible for coordination and limited oversight.)

c. Accelerating brain-drain in many fields of Russian science and chronic under-investment in critical research facilities threaten Russia's ability to comprehend its own environmental processes and effects. (USG efforts could include direct support to critical research facilities and research collaborations targeted on critical environmental processes/effects. See Goal V.)

Goal III - Identify and reduce health risks associated with pollution and other environmental problems.

INDICATORS.

a. Improved information about environmental health threats in selected regions in Russia and strengthened capacity to apply information about epidemiologically substantiated linkages between environmental risks and public health indicators.

b. Significant improvement in environmentally sensitive child health indicators in one or more specific locations.

c. No U.S. public or private investment in Russia is seen as significantly aggravating existing public health problems connected with environmental impact.

CONSTRAINTS.

a. High degree of scientific rigor, technical precision, and data access needed to establish clear relationships between pollution and health problems. (Based on twenty-plus years of scientific cooperation with FSU, USG agencies can help ensure these needs are met; will coordinate specific actions with GC S&T Committee.)

b. Continued economic crisis and chronic life-style deficiencies will impede solutions to Russia's environmental health problems. (Efforts will be tightly focused geographically; concentration on child health impacts will screen out most life-style and occupational factors.)

c. Continued economic crises will likely prevent GOR from providing sufficient staff, analytical resources and equipment to achieve measurable improvements. (Health goals will be carefully defined and attuned to capabilities of Russian implementing organizations.)

d. Need to coordinate work under this topic closely with the emerging agenda of the G-C Health Committee; the Russian lead ministry for this Committee does not appear to view environmental health effects as a priority issue. (Discussions will focus on alternative Russian agency with strong interests and capabilities in this field; U.S. POCs and Executive Secretaries on both Environment and Health Committees will actively share information and coordinate plans.)

Goal IV - Support Russia's ability to fulfill obligations of major international environmental regimes and promote relevant U.S. technologies.

INDICATORS

a. Elimination/substantial reduction in use of ozone-depleting substances in one or more critical Russian enterprises (Montreal Protocol).

b. GOR commitment (backed by credible enforcement mechanisms) to control export of virgin CFCs (Montreal Protocol).

c. Completion of a satisfactory Russian Climate Change Country Study, with meaningful input from all appropriate Russian government and research organizations (Framework Convention on Climate Change).

d. Ratification of FCCC by Russian parliament (Framework Convention on Climate Change). [Accomplished--October 1994.]

e. Effective integration of Russian capabilities into bilateral and multilateral efforts to study and assess environmental contamination in the Arctic (Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy).

f. Explicit commitment on part of Russian Ministry of Defense/ Northern Fleet to utilize existing treatment facility in Murmansk in dealing with low-level liquid rad waste in Russian Arctic (London Convention).

g. Russia formally accepts 1993 amendment to London Convention banning ocean dumping of low-level liquid rad waste.

h. U.S. industry participation in one or more commercially viable transactions affecting Russia's ability to meet international environmental obligations.

CONSTRAINTS

a. Limited ability of central GOR authorities to police/enforce international bans on environmentally unsound practices in outlying regions of Russia. (GCEC initiatives will be designed to incorporate both local/regional and central players in Russia, and to demonstrate local/regional benefits of responsible participation in international environmental regimes.)

b. Unclear organizational jurisdictions within GOR on global issues; parliamentary autonomy in acting on ratification of FCCC. (GCEC channels will be used to establish appropriate interagency coalitions on Russian side, and to provide access to key members

of Duma and Federal Assembly.)

c. GOR underinvestment in environmental waste management and political sensitivity of further defense cuts make it difficult for Moscow to fund treatment alternatives to ocean dumping of rad waste; on U.S. side, need to avoid expending appropriated funds that would in any way support operational capabilities of Russian nuclear navy. (USG will seek multi-lateral support from other donors and cost-sharing from GOR.)

d. Lingering Cold War sensitivities, diffuse institutional responsibilities at federal/regional level, and need to accommodate interests of indigenous peoples complicate cooperation on Arctic environmental/natural resource issues. (GCEC channels and negotiation of Arctic contaminants agreement will be used to access all needed players on Russian side; expected PDD on Arctic/Antarctic policy will create sound rationale for engaging Russia on Arctic environmental issues.)

e. General problems in investment environment limit potential for promotion of U.S. environmental technology. (Will strive to work closely with newly established working group on environmental equipment and services under GC Business Development Committee.)

Goal V - Support Russian capabilities in environmental research, monitoring, and data management, ensuring full and open access and responsible partnerships:

INDICATORS

a. Russian acceptance of Statement of Principles on Data Exchange under G-C S&T Committee. [Accomplished--June 1994.]

b. New research partnerships are formed on common environmental problems, based on equality, reciprocity, and mutual benefit.

c. New data sets are accessed and/or made available to the international scientific community.

d. Study of environmental processes at work in Russia enhances understanding of global environmental trends.

e. Loss of scientific talent in key Russian institutes is halted or substantially reduced.

CONSTRAINTS

a. Chronic underinvestment threatens Russia's human and technical infrastructure in many fields of science, and impedes collection and processing of data on Russian environmental trends. (GCEC will work with other GC committees to maximize environmental leverage of existing programs and to urge GOR support for selected projects.)

b. Lingering Cold War mentality, deficient intellectual property rights protection, poor communications, and various administrative obstacles continue to limit research interactions on some environmental problems. (Problems as identified will be shared with GC S&T Committee to facilitate consistency in approach.)

PART II. ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMS SUPPORTING STRATEGIC GOALS

I. Improve Russia's capacity in environmental policy, legal, and institutional management and increase public participation in environmental decision-making.

(1) 1. Project/Activity Name: Policy, economic, legal, and regulatory reform

Technical assistance is being provided by the Harvard Institute for International Development and CH2MHill to Russian regulatory and policy groups in environmental economics, policy, and regulations. Assist national policy makers on environmental issues during economic restructuring, through a resident advisor and additional expert support. A high priority will be placed on urban and industrial pollution reduction and sustainable forest management and conservation.

2. Responsible Agency: US Agency for International Development

3. Status: This is an on-going activity. Current activities include:

- A resident advisor in environmental economics has been selected and will move to Moscow this fall.
- Research on economic sustainability indicators has begun for assistance to the Government of Russia on sustainable development.
- Research began to identify the policy and legal impediments to sustainable forest sector management.

U.S. Implementors: Harvard Institute for International Development, CH2M Hill Consortium.
Russian Implementors: MEPNR, Ministry of Economics, Institute of Market Problems, Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Systems Analysis, Moscow State University, and Institute of Economic Problems of Nature Management.

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	1,299	1,227	855	1,000	750
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Ronald Greenberg, USAID/ENI, 202 647-7315

(2) Project/Activity Name: NGO Strengthening

Two grant programs for environmental NGOs have provided discretional and small grants to Russian NGOs, and larger grants for partnership projects jointly implemented by Russian and U.S. NGOs. Beginning in FY 95, the ISAR program will be expanded to include partnerships with other US NGOs and NIS NGOs.

2. Responsible Agency: US Agency for International Development

3. Status: This is an on-going activity. Current activities include:

- More than 160 grants were distributed to Russian NGOs, totalling $260,000 for environmental projects. Activities include environmental youth camps and education, identifying polluted zones and organizing the protection and restoration of environmentally damaged areas

- 19 partnerships between U.S./Russian NGOs received grants for cooperative environmental activities, totalling $750,000. Activities include protecting the Siberian tiger and developing methods for, and offering training in, environmental impact assessments.

Implementor(s): ISAR, 19 US NGOs, and 160 Russian NGOs.

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	1,550	2,225	0	750	500
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Ronald Greenberg, USAID/ENI, 202 647-7315

II. Enhance ecosystem protection by improving natural resources management and conservation of biological diversity.

1. Project /Activity Name: Natural Resource Environmental Management, Khabarovsk:

   Environmental management for sustainable use of natural resources, particularly forests, and the protection of biodiverse areas during economic development.

2. Responsible Agency: US Agency for International Development

3. Status: This is an on-going activity. Current activities include:

   - An Agreement to cooperate was signed between USAID and Khabarovskii/ Primorskii Krais Administrations to implement key activities in sustainable forest management and planning, integrated resources planning, maintenance and restoration of forest stocks, promotion of environmentally sound forest sector development, development of a regional biodiversity strategy, and strengthened parks and protected areas.

   - Russian Coordinating Committees of Khabarovskii/Primorskii Krais are operational under both Krais Administrations with representatives of numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations.

   - US and Russian resident staff retained and offices established in Khabarovsk and Vladivostok.

   - Design work commenced to establish Conservation Trust Fund, Small Enterprize Development Fund, and Community and NGO Grants Program.

   - Providing equipment for forest fire prevention and control, forest regeneration, and GIS inventing information systems.

U.S. Implementors: CH2M Hill Consortium, USFS, World Wildlife Fund, ISAR, HIID
Russian Implementors: Khabarovskii/Primorskii Krais Administrations, MEPNR, Federal

Forestry Service of Russia, Russian Federal Service for Geodesy and Cartography, Khabarovsk Territory Hunting Committee, All-Russian Society of Nature Protection, Wildlife Foundation, Khabarovsk Branch of the Geographical Society, Pacific Institute of Geography (Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Science), Economic Research Institute (Russian Academy of Science)

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	0	8,979	7,193	6,000	3,000
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Ronald Greenberg, USAID/ENI, 202 647-7315

(1.) Project/Activity Name: Lake Baikal

Working with local and national governments, NGOs, and the Baikal Commission, a program of sustainable development and land-use planning in the Baikal watershed is being implemented.

2. Responsible Agency: US Agency for International Development

3. Status: This is an on-going activity. Current activities include:

- Agreement for the project has been reached among the three regional governments, Buryat Republic and Chita and Irkutsk Oblasts, and many local organizations.
- More than 270 local Russian citizens have been employed to implement 8 field activities.
- developing ecotourism opportunities
- promoting sustainable agriculture
- assisting in land use planning for a variety of uses such as nature preserves, forest and timber management, and preserving indigenous lifestyles.

Accomplishments to date include:

- Helped design public parks and historic restorations
- Provided training and assistance to local farms and farm managers
- Assisted in the establishment of the Arakhley-Lakes Wildlife Refuge
- Facilitated contacts and visits between U.S. forest industry firms and regional land managers
- Sponsored environmental law workshop
- Equipment was provided to Regional land use departments.

U.S. Implementors: Center for Citizens Initiatives (FY93 funds) and the Ecologically Sustainable Development Inc. (FY94 funds).
Russian Implementors: Baikal Fund, Buryat Republic Council of Ministers, Buryatia Rural Innovation Center, Chita Oblast Administration, Chita Regional Land Use Development, Irkutsk Goskomecologia, Baikal Ecological Museum, Buryat Science Center, Institute of Natural Resources (Chita).

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	420	3,164	0	0	0
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Ronald Greenberg, USAID/ENI, 202 647-7315

(3) 1. Project/Activity Name: Vavilov and Komarov Research Institutes Conservation

$1 million in emergency funds for the protection of biological collections and germ plasm at the Vavilov and Komarov Research Institutes. The Russian Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry and the Komarov Botanical Institute, represent more than two centuries of Russian scientific endeavor.

The grant to the Vavilov Research Institute will improve seed handling and drying, and to ensure that refrigeration equipment needed to preserve seed viability is in good repair. Critical needs identified include improved handling and facilities of vegetatively propagated materials, including many important fruit varieties, better storage systems and improved documentation and communication technologies. The grant to the Komarov Institution will ensure that the collections remain safely stored under conditions of controlled temperature and humidity.

2. Responsible Agency: US Agency for International Development

3. Status: This is an on-going activity. Current activities include:

Vavilov:

- Repairs on major refrigeration units have been accomplished at the seed storage site at Kuban. Several new compressors and seed dryers have been received and are now being installed.

- Tissue culture collections of fruit tree and other vegetatively propagated germplasm is beginning.

- USDA Agriculture Research Service is providing technical assistance in computerization of the collections, as well as training .

Komarov: Disbursement of USG funds to match Soros foundation support is about to begin, via the World Bank and the Missouri Botanical Garden.

- funds are being used to ensure the safety of the collections in terms of building structures, roof, smoke and fire systems, and upgrading of heating

- reconstruction is underway of the roof and heating system prior to the onset of freezing weather.

U.S. Implementors: Missouri Botanical Gardens, International Agriculture Research Center, USDA Agriculture Research Service.
Russian Implementors: Russian Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry and the Komarov Botanical Institute.

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	0	1,000	0	0	0
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Ronald Greenberg, USAID/ENI, 202 647-7315

III. Identify and reduce health risks associated with pollution and other environmental problems

Strategic Objective: Identify and reduce health risks associated with pollution and other environmental problems. Environmental health: is being supported through four key programmatic areas in FY 94 and will be focused on two regions in FY 96. These activities are identifying major health threats, establishing priorities for remedial action, and providing equipment and least costs management solutions to mitigate egregious problems, while demonstrating cost-effective U.S. technology.

These activities are:

(1) 1. Project/Activity Name: Multiple Pollution Sources Management (Novokuznetsk):

Managing pollution from multiple sources through risk assessment and priority-setting, industrial environmental management (stressing no-cost and low-cost opportunities to improve the operating efficiency of enterprises while also reducing pollution), and local planning to diversify to a more sustainable economic base.

2. Responsible Agency: US Agency for International Development

3. Status: This is an on-going activity. Current activities include:

- Agreement was reached to continue the sister city relationship between Novokuznetsk and Pittsburgh, PA for environmental and urban planning during economic restructuring.
- A Cooperative Agreement was signed on April 15, 1994 with the Novokuznetsk City Administration and other counterparts, for project components addressing: Drinking Water Supply; Air Pollution; Industrial Environmental Audits; Public Environmental Education; and Environmental Business Development.
- An air pollution database was completed and a strategy was developed to control particulate pollution from 180 district heating plants and to upgrade the air pollution program.
- Training provided on industrial environmental audits, wastewater plant operations, water quality analysis, and data management.
- Drinking water laboratories of regional and city regulatory agencies were assessed and a schedule for improvements defined.
- A U.S. site manager arrived in September.

U.S. Implementors: CH2M Hill Consortium, Pittsburgh Sister City Program, Allegheny County, PA.
Russian Implementors: Novokuznetsk City Administration, Novokuznetsk Development Fund,

Vodocanal Ltd, City Center of Sanitary-Epidemiological Control, and Physicians' Upgrading Institute.

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	0	6,965	4,041	4,000	3,000
Outlays	0				

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Ronald Greenberg, USAID/ENI, 202 647-7315

(2) 1. Project/Activity Name: Industrial Environmental Management (Nizhnii Tagil)

Improving environmental quality and encouraging environmentally sound environmental practices and policies by identifying industrial process changes which will increase economic efficiency and reduce pollution, by strengthening environmental management capacity in local environmental agencies, and by fostering community-based environmental decision-making processes.

2. Responsible Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

3. Status: This is an ongoing activity. Current activities include:

Agreement to cooperate was signed by 3 U.S. and 7 Russian organizations on February 16, 1994. On the Russian side, this agreement covers all the municipal, oblast, and Federal participants in the project. A conference for 170 Russian and 20 American project participants was held on May 24-25 to introduce the project to the public in Nizhnii Tagil and Sverdlovsk Oblast.

A fully equipped project office has been opened, a Russian site manager has been retained, and U.S. site managers have resided in Ekaterinburg and Nizhnii Tagil (April-August and September-November) to coordinate the project. Ten new staff positions for Russians were created, and more than $175,000 has been awarded in grants to Russian environmental NGOs, research institutes, and other organizations to support the project.

More than 200 Russian professionals have been trained in environmental management courses in Ekaterinburg and Nizhnii Tagil. Courses included risk assessment, environmental policy, environmental enforcement, and financial management . An additional 25 Russian specialists have been trained in the U.S. on pollution prevention, environmental policy and management tools, NGO strengthening, and at other environmental management courses.

A pollution prevention audit of the electroplating facilities of a medical instruments factory has been completed, yielding recommendations for a significant reduction in water use, nickel discharges, and wastewater releases. Negotiations on follow-up pollution prevention actions are being completed, with installation of new factory equipment projected for first or second quarter 1995.

A preliminary environmental audit of the municipal drinking water system in Nizhnii Tagil was carried out in November. An audit report, which will provide practical recommendations for immediate measures and long-term improvements, is due in December.

The Nizhnii Tagil teachers' college and ISC have developed a teacher's curriculum guide, with seven content areas, as a first step toward the introduction of new environmental curricula into local secondary schools. For the purpose of stimulating environmental awareness among the public, ISC also organized a poster competition on environmental

subjects for adults and children; the best posters from among the submissions (440 from children) are now on exhibit in Nizhnii Tagil.

A citizen-based environmental priorities committee, formed in an effort to increase public participation in environmental decision-making, has held a public opinion survey to assess public attitudes toward the environment in Nizhnii Tagil, has identified its initial environmental priority areas, and has begun data collection for a risk reduction development startegy, which will lead to the development of a realistic environmental action plan for the city.

An Environmental Training and Information Center has been opened in Ekaterinburg, the oblast capital located about 100 miles from Nizhnii Tagil, to help disseminate the results of the Nizhnii Tagil project. The space for the Center was donated by a local NGO; an interim staff has been hired, including a Center director; and an advisory board, formed earlier for the initiation of the Center, will serve as the basis for a permanent board of directors. The Center has delivered three training courses in Ekaterinburg.

U.S. Implementors: EPA, CH2M Hill Consortium, Institute for Sustainable Communities.

Russian Implementors: Nizhnii Tagil City Administration, Tagilecoprom Environmental Protection Company, Interraion Committee for Environmental Protection, Sanitary-Epidemiological Survey Center, Nizhnii Tagil Pedagogical Institute, Oblast Committee for Environmental Protection, and MEPNR.

4. Funding ($000)

	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	Post FY96
BA	551	5,288	1,610	3,000	1,000
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Lee Pasarew, USEPA, 202-260-6154

RUSFCT11

(3) 1. Project/Activity Name: Moscow Region Drinking Water Protection and Management Introduce new approaches to reduce threats to the drinking water supply of Moscow, which can serve as models for Federation-wide reform. Two major pilot projects -- Small Watershed Management and Wastewater Permitting and Compliance, and several support activities are being carried out. Recent accomplishments include:

- A Record of Discussion was signed by EPA's Office of Water with Deputy Minister Kostin in November, establishing a Russian-U.S. Steering Committee, and outlining Federation, Oblast, and municipal roles.

- Three rapid assessment, water quality monitoring systems have been delivered to Russian program staff, and 15 Russians have been trained on the equipment.

- A Small Watershed field office is being set up in Moscow, a Russian Project manager and staff have been hired, and subagreements with Russian institutions are being finalized and funded.

- Candidate Small Watershed project demonstration sites, enterprises, farms, and technologies have been identified in the Istra District.

- Formal agreements have been concluded between EPA and three cities in the drinking watershed to Moscow (Tver, Gagarin, and Dmitrov), regarding detailed implementation of the Wastewater Permitting and Compliance pilot project. Candidate municipal wastewater treatment plants and industrial enterprises have been selected.

- Field data collection has begun at the candidate wastewater sites in Russia, in preparation for detailed process and wastewater treatment audits in early 1995.

2. Responsible Agency: U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

3. Status: Ongoing

U.S. Implementors: EPA Headquarters; EPA Regions 5, 7, and 10, Iowa State University, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Russian Implementors: Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources (MEPNR), State Committee for Water Management, State Committee for Sanitary-Epidemiological Surveillance, Ministry of Agriculture, Moscow Oblast, Tver Oblast, Smolensk Oblast, Istra District, Tver, Gagarin, Dmitrov, and the water and wastewater utility of Moscow (Moscvodocanal).

4. Funding ($000)

	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	Post FY96
Outlays:	651	1,850	1,499	0	0

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Name and Number: Lee Pasarew, EPA-OIA, 202-260-6154; Ron Hoffer, EPA-OW, 202-260-7096

(4) 1. Project/Activity Name: Russia Air Management Progaram (RAMP)

This program is aimed at improving the Russian system of air quality management, including air monitoring, emission measurement, setting emission limits, cimpliance determination and enforcement. This program will be accomplished by identifying effective changes through a pilot program in the important industrial city of Volgograd.

2. Responsible Agency: US Environmental Protection Agency

3. Status: This is an on-going acitivity. Current activities include:

Agreement was reached in May 1993 on the general scope and objectives of the project, and Key Russian implementors were identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Nature Protection.

Inspections were initiated for nine key Volgograd industrial sectors, including manufacturing, primary and secondary metallurgy petroleum refining, chemical and petrochemical. Draft inspection reports are currently undergoing review by Russian officials.

Working relationships have been established with four Russian institutes. These institutes are providing key information to facilitate conduct of the project and US experts are concurrently building expertise within these institutes.

Air monitoring equipment has been delivered and set up and temporary pilot air sampling network operated in Volgograd to train eight Russians in the US field study techniques.

A pilot program to improve air compliance and enforcement through the use of visible emission evaluation has been implemented. Eleven Russian inspectors have been trained and certified.

An evaluation of Russian air pollution inspection techniques was conducted in September 94; tentative recommendations were made and followup activities were identified.

An intensive field study to characterize Volgograd's air is planned for September 1995, using equipment awarded to Volgograd under the Commodities Import Program.

Twenty-four Russians will be trained in the U.S. in air quality management principles in February 1995.

U.S. Implementors: EPA, SAIC (Science Applications

International Corporation), Radian Corporation.

Russian Implementors: Volgograd Environmental Services Administration, Federal Service on Hydrometeorology and Monitoring of Natural Environment, MEPNR, Scientific Research Institute of Atmospheric Air Protection, Main Geophysical Observatory, Institute of Economics of Nature Protection, Institute Agriproject.

4. Funding ($000)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	Post FY 96
BA	1,064	1,822	1,478	0	0
Outlays					

5. Funding Source: Freedom Support Act

6. Contact Names and Number: Lee Pasarew, US EPA, 202-260-6154

5. Activity/Program - Health and Environmental Atlas of Russia

Timeframe - FY94-95

Funding (in $000)

	FY94 Actual	FY95 Apprvd	FY96 Reqd	L-o-A	Source
BA	25	0	0	25	EPA
Outlays	25	0	0	25	

Program Results - Team of U.S. and Russian experts led by Dr. M. Feshbach will assemble latest data on correlation between enviromental problems and health effects in Russia, and will make such data available in GIS format for publication in print and CD-ROM. Analysis will provide basis for expanded environmental health cooperation.

Expected status as of December 1994 GCC - Galley proofs of atlas should be available for presentation and discussion; Administrator Browner could offer more general thoughts on critical environmental health "hot-spots" in Russia.

IV. Support Russia's ability to fulfill obligations of major international environmental regimes and promote relevant U.S. technologies.

1. Activity/Program - Support for RUSAFOR (Russia-USA Forestry and Climate Change Project) Afforestation And Institutional Assessment Project

Timeframe - FY94-96

Funding (in $000)

	FY94 Actual	FY95 Apprvd	FY96 Reqtd	L-o-A	Source
BA	100	100*	50+	250	EPA
Outlays	100	0	-		

* = Expected when division budget finalized, late 1994.
+ = Anticipated within division budget for FY96.

Program Results - Project was initially funded in late FY93. Work in FY94 included planting of 1000 ha of forest plantation in Saratov Oblast (steppe zone) by Russian Federal Forest Service; data collection for set of computer model analyses of carbon sequestratic benefits from the project; and work on a set of institutional issues analyses. Products expected in FY95 include: final analyses of greenhouse gas benefits from project; set of institutional studies of barriers to and opportunities for Russian development of private-public Joint Implementation projects under the Framework Convention on Climate Change; selection and implementation a second field site north of Moscow or in the Far East; 1-2 workshops on carbon forestry and Joint Implementation opportunities in Russia.

Expected status by December 1994 GCC - Funding in place and work underway. Workshop on RUSAFOR project, carbon forestry, and Joint Implementation opportunities and potential institutional arrangements to address them in Russia planned for Moscow, late January 1995. First technical paper on afforestation project in draft. Set of institutional studies in draft.

2. Activity/Program - Technical Assistance on Phaseout of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) from Civilian and Military Applications

Timeframe - FY 94-95

Funding (in $000)

	FY94 Actual	FY95 Apprvd	FY96 Reqd	L-o-A	Source
BA	150	0	0	150	EPA/DOD
Outlays	150	0	0	150	

Program Results - With expertise from International Cooperative for Ozone Layer Protection (ICOLP), feasibility of phasing out use of solvents, halons, and other ODSs from key Russian civilian and military applications will be assessed; ICOLP experts will also assist in formulation of proposals for financial support for submission to World Bank/EBRD.

Expected status by December 1994 GCC - The $50K EPA grant to ICOLP was increased to $150K in FY 94. Four Russian experts took part in the October 1994 International CFC and Halon Conference in Washington, DC. EPA and ICOLP met with them to develop a plan of action for further cooperation. ICOLP will hire a Russian consultant to work with the Ministry of Environmental Protection in identifying enterprise-level users of ozone depleting substances. These users will be invited to participate in a subsequent workshop in Russia on halon and solvents alternatives. ICOLP will also finance translation into Russian of ICOLP/EPA technical manuals on solvents phaseout.

3. Activity/Program - Technical Support on Alternatives to Ocean Disposal of Low-Level Liquid Rad Waste (Murmansk Initiative)

Timeframe - FY 94-96

Funding (in $000)

	FY94 Actual	FY95 Apprvd	FY96 Reqd	L-o-A	Source
BA	60	240	?	?	EPA/OES/FSA*
Outlays	60				

*EPA/OIA - $170K; DOS/OES - $30K; FSA - $100K

Program Results - Assuming positive findings from design phase report, existing liquid rad waste treatment capacity will be upgraded to accommodate LRW from decomissioning of nuclear powered vessels in Russian Northern Fleet.

Expected status by December 1994 GCC - Results of September 1994 U.S./Norwegian/Russian consultations at DOE Hanford waste facility will be available; second visit of U.S./Norwegian experts to Murmansk will be planned for early 1995, leading to detailed feasibility study by spring 1995. Norwegian government has committed $50K for the design phase and is seriously considering a substantial additional allocation if and when decision to support construction is taken. Japan has committed approx. $15 million to deal with low-level liqui rad waste problem in the Russian Pacific region.

V. Support Russian capabilities in environmental research, monitoring, and data management, ensuring full and open access and responsible partnerships.

Activity/Program - [Various collaborative efforts under way with GCC Committees on Space, Energy, and S&T, including Russian ETF. Work toward specific indicators will be addressed in future programs.]